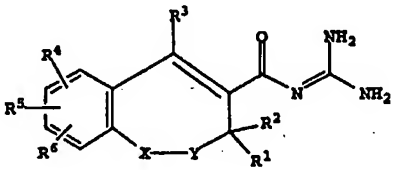




INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;"> <p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US00/10434</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 18 April 2000 (18.04.00)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 60/130,667 23 April 1999 (23.04.99) US 60/137,326 3 June 1999 (03.06.99) US</p> <p>(71) Applicant: BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY [US/US]; P.O. Box 4000, Princeton, NJ 08543-4000 (US).</p> <p>(72) Inventors: DUGAR, Sundeep; 5943 Sterling Oak Drive, San Jose, CA 95120 (US). O'NEIL, Steven, V.; 4332 Town Court North, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648 (US).</p> <p>(74) Agents: HERMENAU, Ronald et al.; Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, P.O. Box 4000, Princeton, NJ 08543-4000 (US).</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;"> <p>(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i></p> </td> </tr> </table>			<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US00/10434</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 18 April 2000 (18.04.00)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 60/130,667 23 April 1999 (23.04.99) US 60/137,326 3 June 1999 (03.06.99) US</p> <p>(71) Applicant: BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY [US/US]; P.O. Box 4000, Princeton, NJ 08543-4000 (US).</p> <p>(72) Inventors: DUGAR, Sundeep; 5943 Sterling Oak Drive, San Jose, CA 95120 (US). O'NEIL, Steven, V.; 4332 Town Court North, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648 (US).</p> <p>(74) Agents: HERMENAU, Ronald et al.; Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, P.O. Box 4000, Princeton, NJ 08543-4000 (US).</p>	<p>(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i></p>
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<p>(54) Title: BICYCLIC ACYL GUANIDINE SODIUM/PROTON EXCHANGE INHIBITORS AND METHOD</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 20px 0;">  <p>(I)</p> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 50px; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\begin{pmatrix} R^a \\ \\ C \\ \\ R^b \end{pmatrix}_n \quad (a)$ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\begin{pmatrix} R^c \\ \\ C \\ \\ R^d \end{pmatrix}_n \quad (b)$ </div> </div>				
<p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>Acyl guanidines are provided which are sodium/proton exchange (NHE) inhibitors which have the structure (I) wherein n is 0 to 4; X is a bond, O, S, SO, SO₂, CO, (a), or NR⁷; Y is a bond, O, S, SO, SO₂, CO, (b) or NR⁷ wherein at least one of X and Y is other than a bond; and R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷ and R^a, R^b, R^c, R^d are as defined herein, and are useful as antianginal, cardioprotective agents, antiischemic agents, and agents for peripheral vascular disease including intermittent claudication. In addition, a method is provided for preventing or treating angina pectoris, cardiac dysfunction, myocardial necrosis, arrhythmia, peripheral vascular diseases (PVD), including peripheral atherosclerotic disease (PAD), including intermittent claudication, Raynaud's diseases, and LeRiche's Syndrome, pain, paresthesia or discomfort in the lower limb and gluteal regions produced by vascular (e.g. arterial) insufficiency (where symptoms are initiated or worsened with ambulation), employing the above acyl guanidines.</p>				

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BICYCLIC ACYL GUANIDINE SODIUM/PROTON
EXCHANGE INHIBITORS AND METHOD

5

Field of the Invention

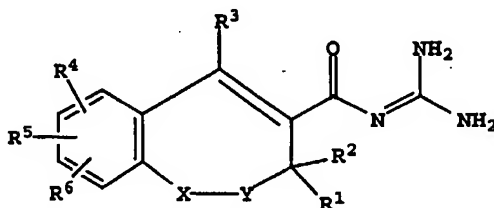
10 The present invention relates to bicyclic acyl
 guanidine compounds which are sodium/proton exchange
 (NHE) inhibitors and are useful as antianginal agents,
 and cardioprotective agents and for treating peripheral
 vascular disease including intermittent claudication.

15

Brief Description of the Invention

 In accordance with the present invention, novel
 bicyclic acyl guanidines are provided which are
 sodium/proton exchange (NHE) inhibitors and have the
 20 structure I

I



including pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, all
 stereoisomers thereof, and prodrug esters thereof,

25

wherein

 R¹ and R² are the same or different and are
 independently H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy,
 alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, (alkyl or aryl)₃Si (where each
 alkyl or aryl group is independent), cycloalkyl,
 30 cycloalkenyl, aryl, arylalkyl, aryloxy, cycloheteroalkyl,
 cycloheteroalkylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy,
 arylthio, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, thio, alkylthio,
 alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, heteroarylthio,

- heteroarylsulfinyl, hetero-arylsulfonyl, halogen, haloalkyl, polyhaloalkyl such as CF_3 and CF_3CH_2 , polyhaloalkyloxy such as CF_3O and $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}$, alkylaminocarbonyl, arylaminocarbonyl,
- 5 heteroarylaminocarbonyl, acyl, carboxy, aminocarbonyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, heteroarylcarbonyl, cyano, tetrazolyl, imidazole, oxazole or triazole, $-\text{PO}(\text{R}^8)(\text{R}^9)$, $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{R}^8$, R^9 (where R^8 and R^9 are the same or different and are independently hydrogen,
- 10 alkyl, aryl, alkoxy, aryloxy, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heteroaryloxy, heteroarylalkoxy, cycloheteroalkyl, cycloheteroalkylalkyl, cycloheteroalkoxy, or cycloheteroalkylalkoxy);

- Additionally R^1 and R^2 can be optionally joined
- 15 together to form a non-aromatic substituted or unsubstituted carbocyclic ring (namely, a cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl ring), or a cycloheteroalkyl ring (which includes one, two or three hetero atoms such as O, S and/or N), which ring contains 3 to 8 members.

- 20 X is a bond, O, S, SO , SO_2 , CO , $\begin{pmatrix} \text{R}^a \\ | \\ \text{C} \\ | \\ \text{R}^b \end{pmatrix}_n$ or NR^7 (wherein R^7 is H, lower alkyl, alkanoyl, or $-\text{SO}_2\text{alkyl}$);

Y is a bond, O, S, SO , SO_2 , CO , $\begin{pmatrix} \text{R}^c \\ | \\ \text{C} \\ | \\ \text{R}^d \end{pmatrix}_{n'}$ or $\text{NR}^{7'}$ (wherein $\text{R}^{7'}$ is H, lower alkyl, alkanoyl, or SO_2alkyl);

n is an integer from 1 to 4;

- 25 n' is an integer from 1 to 4;

with the proviso that at least one of X and Y is other than a bond;

- R^a , R^b , R^c and R^d may be the same or different and are any of the groups set out under the definition of R^1 and R^2 , and may be the same as or different from R^1 or R^2 ;
- 30

where n is >1 and/or $n'>1$, then in the repeating $\begin{pmatrix} \text{R}^a \\ | \\ \text{C} \\ | \\ \text{R}^b \end{pmatrix}_n$

and/or $\begin{pmatrix} \text{R}^c \\ | \\ \text{C} \\ | \\ \text{R}^d \end{pmatrix}_{n'}$

groups, R^a and R^b in repeating groups may be

the same or different, and R^c and R^d in repeating groups may be the same or different.

- R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are the same or different and are independently selected from H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, (alkyl or aryl)₃Si (where each alkyl or aryl group is independent), cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl, arylalkyl, aryloxy, cycloheteroalkyl, cycloheteroalkylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, arylthio, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, thio, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, heteroarylthio, heteroarylsulfinyl, hetero-arylsulfonyl, halogen, haloalkyl, polyhaloalkyl such as CF₃ and CF₃CH₂, polyhaloalkyloxy such as CF₃O and CF₃CH₂O, acyl, carboxy, aminocarbonyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, heteroarylcarbonyl, cyano, tetrazolyl, imidazole, oxazole or triazole, -PO(R¹²) (R¹³), S(O)₂R¹², R¹³ (where R¹² and R¹³ are the same or different and are independently hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, alkoxy, aryloxy, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heteroaryloxy, heteroarylalkoxy, cycloheteroalkyl, cycloheteroalkylalkyl, cycloheteroalkoxy, or cycloheteroalkylalkoxy), amino, alkylamino, alkenylamino, alkynylamino, arylalkylamino, arylamino, heteroarylamino, thio, alkylsulfonylamino, alkenylsulfonylamino, alkynylsulfonylamino, arylsulfonylamino, heteroarylsulfonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyl, arylaminocarbonyl, heteroarylaminocarbonyl, hydroxy, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkylcarbonylamino, arylcarbonyloxy, arylcarbonylamino, heteroarylcarbonyloxy, heteroarylcarbonylamino, nitro, alkenylcarbonylamino, alkynylcarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonylamino, alkenylaminocarbonylamino, alkynylaminocarbonylamino, arylaminocarbonylamino, heteroarylaminocarbonylamino, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkenyloxy carbonylamino, alkynyloxy carbonylamino, aryloxy carbonylamino, heteroaryloxy carbonylamino, aminocarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, 1,1-(alkoxyl or aryloxy)₂alkyl

(where the two aryl or alkyl substituents can be independently defined, or linked to one another to form a ring, such as 1,3-dioxane or 1,3-dioxolane),

-NR¹⁰(C=NR¹¹) alkyl, -NR¹⁰(C=NR¹¹) alkenyl, -

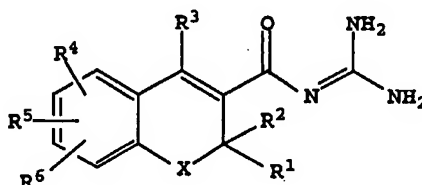
5 $\text{NR}^{10}(\text{C}=\text{NR}^{11})$ alkynyl, $-\text{NR}^{10}(\text{C}=\text{NR}^{11})$ heteroaryl, or $-\text{NR}^{10}(\text{C}=\text{NCN})$ -amino;

R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are the same or different and are independently hydrogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, aryl, alkoxy, aryloxy, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, or

10 cycloheteroalkyl.

Additionally any two adjacent R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ substituents can be joined together to form an aromatic or non-aromatic, substituted or unsubstituted ring (such as a cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl ring), a cycloheteroalkyl ring or a heteroaryl ring, which ring contains 5 to 8 members.

Preferred are compounds of formula I of the invention wherein Y is a bond; that is



20

Preferably X is O or S; more preferably, X is O; preferably R¹ and R² are the same or different and are independently hydrogen, lower alkyl, perhaloalkyl, halogen, lower alkoxy, or aryl, at least one of R¹ and R² being other than hydrogen; more preferably R¹ and R² are the same or different and are independently hydrogen, lower alkyl, or perhaloalkyl, and R³ is H; preferably R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are the same or different and are independently H, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, aryl, perhaloalkyl, or halogen; more preferably R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are the same or different and are independently hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy or halogen.

Preferred examples of R^1 and R^2 groups include methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, t-butyl, trifluoromethyl or

phenyl. Preferred examples of R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ groups include fluoro, chloro, methyl, trifluoromethyl or methoxy.

In addition, in accordance with the present
5 invention, methods for preventing, inhibiting or treating angina (stable or unstable), cardiac dysfunction, myocardial necrosis, arrhythmia, peripheral vascular disease including intermittent claudication are provided, wherein a compound of formula I of the invention is
10 administered in a therapeutically effective amount which inhibits sodium/proton exchange.

In addition, a method is provided for the relief of symptoms of pain, paresthesia or discomfort in the lower limb and gluteal regions produced by arterial
15 insufficiency where symptoms are initiated or worsened with ambulation, which includes the step of administering to a mammalian species in need of treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula I.

20

Detailed Description of the Invention

The following definitions apply to the terms as used throughout this specification, unless otherwise limited in specific instances.

25 Unless otherwise indicated, the term "lower alkyl", "alkyl" or "alk" as employed herein alone or as part of another group includes both straight and branched chain hydrocarbons, containing 1 to 40 carbons, preferably 1 to 20 carbons, more preferably 1 to 12
30 carbons, in the normal chain, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, t-butyl, isobutyl, pentyl, hexyl, isohexyl, heptyl, 4,4-dimethylpentyl, octyl, 2,2,4-trimethylpentyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, dodecyl, the various additional branched chain isomers thereof,
35 and the like as well as such groups including 1 to 4 substituents which may be halo, for example F, Br, Cl or CF₃, alkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, aryl(aryl) or diaryl,

arylalkyl, arylalkyloxy, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyloxy, amino, hydroxy, hydroxyalkyl, acyl, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, nitro, cyano, haloalkyl, polyhaloalkyl (or perhaloalkyl) and/or alkylthio and/or any of the R¹ groups.

Unless otherwise indicated, the term "cycloalkyl" as employed herein alone or as part of another group includes saturated or partially unsaturated (containing 1 or 2 double bonds) cyclic hydrocarbon groups containing 1 to 3 rings, including monocyclicalkyl, bicyclicalkyl and tricyclicalkyl, containing a total of 3 to 20 carbons forming the rings, preferably 4 to 12 carbons, forming the ring and which may be fused to one aromatic ring as described for aryl; examples include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, cyclodecyl and cyclododecyl, cyclohexenyl,



any of which groups may be optionally substituted with 1 to 4 substituents which may be any of the substituents set out for alkyl.

The term "cycloalkenyl" as employed herein alone or as part of another group refers to cyclic hydrocarbons containing 5 to 20 carbons, preferably 6 to 12 carbons and 1 or 2 double bonds. Exemplary cycloalkenyl groups include cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl, cycloheptenyl, cyclooctenyl, cyclohexadienyl, and cycloheptadienyl, which may be optionally substituted as defined for cycloalkyl.

The term "aryl" as employed herein alone or as part of another group refers to monocyclic and bicyclic aromatic groups containing 6 to 10 carbons in the ring portion (such as phenyl or naphthyl including 1-naphthyl and 2-naphthyl) and may optionally include one to three additional rings fused to a carbocyclic ring or a

heterocyclic ring (such as aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl or cycloheteroalkyl rings) and may be optionally substituted through available carbon atoms with 1, 2, or 3 groups selected from hydrogen, halo, haloalkyl, alkyl, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkenyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, alkynyl, cycloalkyl-alkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, cycloheteroalkylalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, aryloxy, aryloxyalkyl, arylalkoxy, arylthio, arylazo, heteroarylalkyl, heteroarylalkenyl, heteroarylheteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, hydroxy, nitro, cyano, amino, substituted amino wherein the amino includes 1 or 2 substituents (which are alkyl, aryl or any of the other aryl compounds mentioned in the definitions), thiol, alkylthio, arylthio, heteroarylthio, arylthioalkyl, alkoxyarylthio, alkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, alkyl-aminocarbonyl, arylaminocarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkylcarbonyloxy, arylcarbonyloxy, alkylcarbonylamino, arylcarbonylamino, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfinylalkyl, arylsulfonylamino or arylsulfon-aminocarbonyl, or any of the substituents set out for alkyl.

The term "aralkyl", "aryl-alkyl" or "aryllower alkyl" as used herein alone or as part of another group refers to alkyl groups as discussed above having an aryl substituent, such as benzyl or phenethyl, or naphthylpropyl, or an aryl as defined above.

The term "lower alkoxy", "alkoxy", "aryloxy" or "aralkoxy" as employed herein alone or as part of another group includes any of the above alkyl, aralkyl or aryl groups linked to an oxygen atom.

The term "amino" as employed herein alone or as part of another group may optionally be independently substituted with one or two substituents (substituted amino), which may be the same or different, such as alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, cycloheteroalkylalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, haloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl or

thioalkyl. These substituents may be further substituted with a carboxylic acid or substituents for alkyl as set out above. In addition, the amino substituents may be taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached to form 1-pyrrolidinyl, 1-piperidinyl, 1-azepinyl, 4-morpholinyl, 4-thiamorpholinyl, 1-piperazinyl, 4-alkyl-1-piperazinyl, 4-arylalkyl-1-piperazinyl, 4-diarylalkyl-1-piperazinyl, 1-pyrrolidinyl, 1-piperidinyl, or 1-azepinyl, optionally substituted with alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, halo, trifluoromethyl or hydroxy.

The term "lower alkylthio", "alkylthio", "arylthio" or "aralkylthio" as employed herein alone or as part of another group includes any of the above alkyl, aralkyl or aryl groups linked to a sulfur atom.

The term "lower alkylamino", "alkylamino", "arylamino", or "arylalkylamino" as employed herein alone or as part of another group includes any of the above alkyl, aryl or arylalkyl groups linked to a nitrogen atom.

The term "acyl" as employed herein by itself or part of another group, as defined herein, refers to an organic radical linked to a carbonyl $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{C} \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ group; examples of acyl groups include any of the R^1 groups attached to a carbonyl, such as alkanoyl, alkenoyl, aroyl, aralkanoyl, heteroaroyl, cycloalkanoyl, cycloheteroalkanoyl and the like.

The term "alkanoyl" as used herein alone or as part of another group refers to alkyl linked to a carbonyl group.

Unless otherwise indicated, the term "lower alkenyl" or "alkenyl" as used herein by itself or as part of another group refers to straight or branched chain radicals of 2 to 20 carbons, preferably 3 to 12 carbons, and more preferably 1 to 8 carbons in the normal chain, which include one to six double bonds in the normal chain, such as vinyl, 2-propenyl, 3-butenyl, 2-butenyl,

4-pentenyl, 3-pentenyl, 2-hexenyl, 3-hexenyl, 2-heptenyl, 3-heptenyl, 4-heptenyl, 3-octenyl, 3-nonenyl, 4-decenyl, 3-undecenyl, 4-dodecenyl, 4,8,12-tetradecatrienyl, and the like, and which may be optionally substituted with 1 to 4 substituents, namely, halogen, haloalkyl, alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, amino, hydroxy, heteroaryl, cycloheteroalkyl, alkanoylamino, alkylamido, arylcarbonyl-amino, nitro, cyano, thiol, alkylthio or any of the substituents for alkyl.

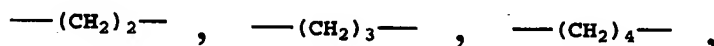
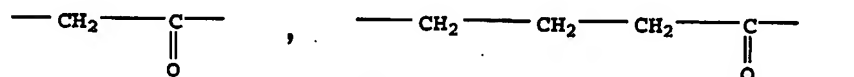
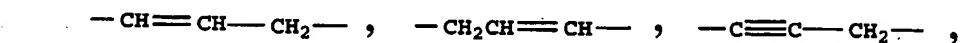
Unless otherwise indicated, the term "lower alkynyl" or "alkynyl" as used herein by itself or as part of another group refers to straight or branched chain radicals of 2 to 20 carbons, preferably 2 to 12 carbons and more preferably 2 to 8 carbons in the normal chain, which include one triple bond in the normal chain, such as 2-propynyl, 3-butynyl, 2-butynyl, 4-pentynyl, 3-pentynyl, 2-hexynyl, 3-hexynyl, 2-heptynyl, 3-heptynyl, 4-heptynyl, 3-octynyl, 3-nonyl, 4-decynyl, 3-undecynyl, 4-dodecynyl and the like, and which may be optionally substituted with 1 to 4 substituents, namely, halogen, haloalkyl, alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, amino, heteroaryl, cycloheteroalkyl, hydroxy, alkanoylamino, alkylamido, arylcarbonylamino, nitro, cyano, thiol, and/or alkylthio, or any of the substituents for alkyl.

Where alkyl groups as defined above have single bonds for attachment to other groups at two different carbon atoms, they are termed "alkylene" groups and may optionally be substituted as defined above for "alkyl".

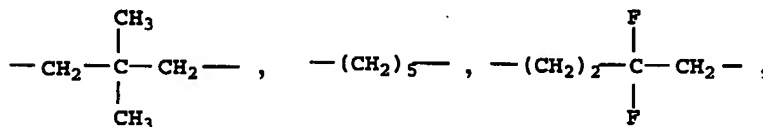
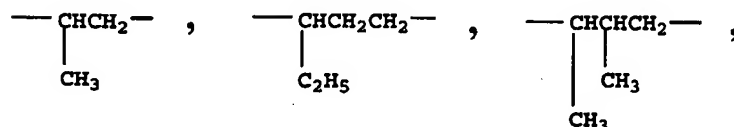
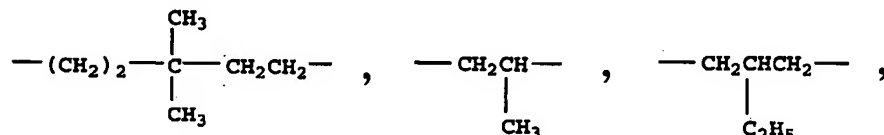
Where alkenyl groups as defined above and alkynyl groups as defined above, respectively, have single bonds for attachment at two different carbon atoms, they are termed "alkenylene groups" and "alkynylene groups", respectively, and may optionally be substituted as defined above for "alkenyl" and "alkynyl".

Suitable alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene groups $(CH_2)_p$ (where p is 1 to 8, preferably 1 to 5) (which may include alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene groups) as defined herein, may optionally include 1, 2, or 3 substituents which include any of the substituents for alkyl.

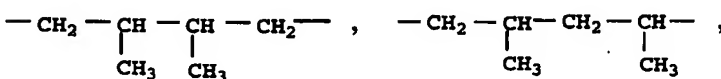
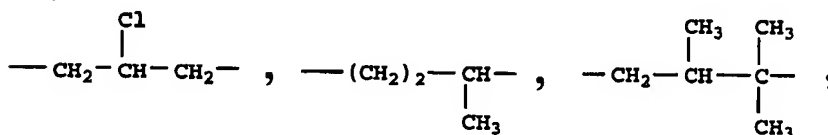
Examples of alkylene, alkenylene and alkynylene include



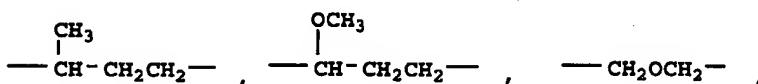
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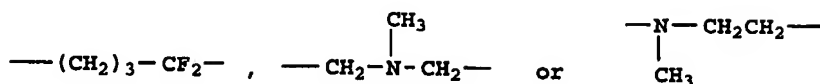


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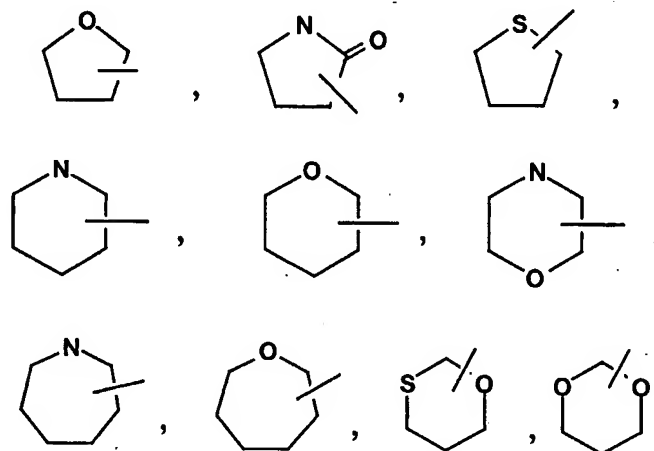


5 The term "halogen" or "halo" as used herein alone or as part of another group refers to chlorine, bromine, fluorine, and iodine as well as CF₃, with chlorine or fluorine being preferred.

10 The term "metal ion" refers to alkali metal ions such as sodium, potassium or lithium and alkaline earth metal ions such as magnesium and calcium, as well as zinc and aluminum.

15 The term "cycloheteroalkyl" as used herein alone or as part of another group refers to a 5-, 6- or 7-membered saturated or partially unsaturated ring which includes 1 to 2 hetero atoms such as nitrogen, oxygen and/or sulfur, linked through a carbon atom or a heteroatom, where possible, optionally via the linker (CH₂)_p (which is defined above), such as

20

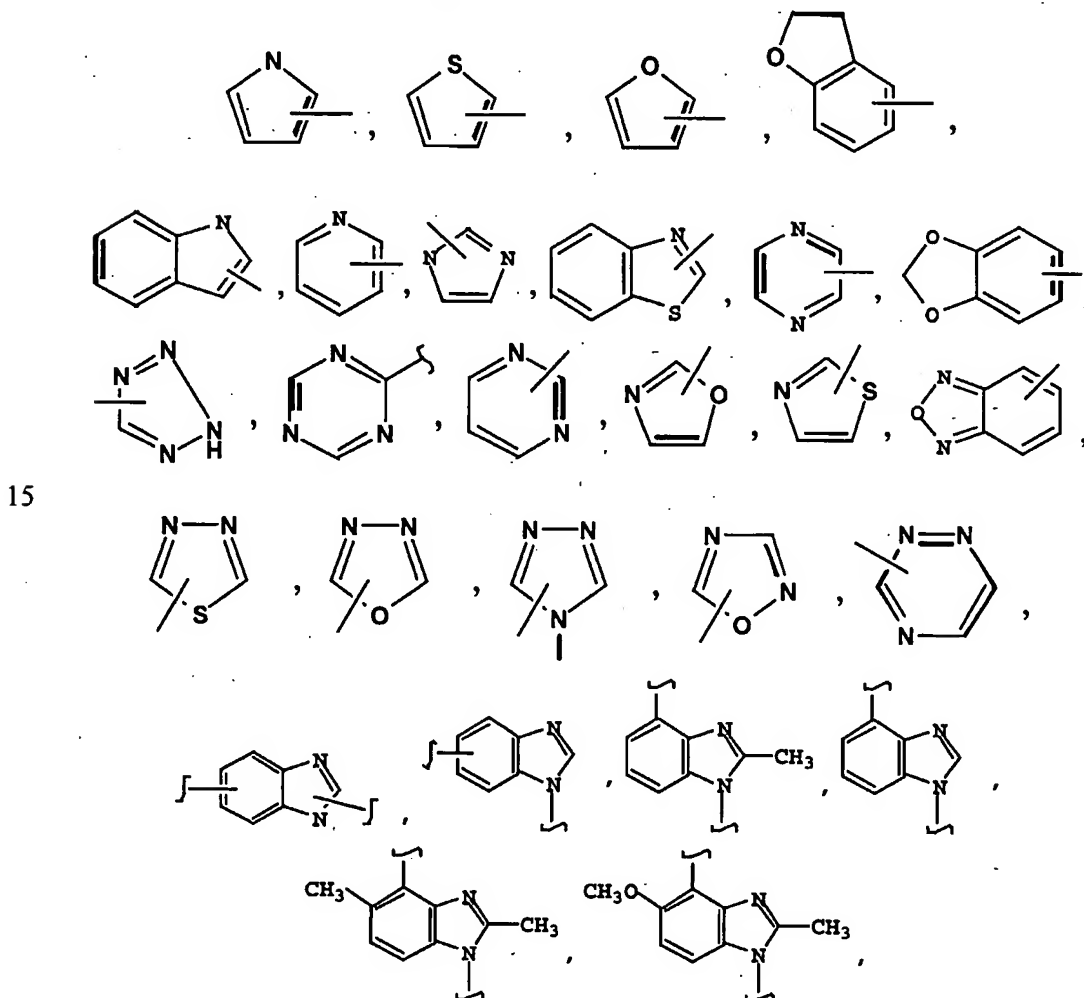


25

and the like. The above groups may include 1 to 4 substituents such as alkyl, halo, oxo and/or any of of the substituents for alkyl. In addition, any of the above rings can be fused to a cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl or cycloheteroalkyl ring.

30

The term "heteroaryl" as used herein alone or as part of another group refers to a 5- or 6- membered aromatic ring which includes 1, 2, 3 or 4 hetero atoms such as nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, and such rings fused to an aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl or cycloheteroalkyl ring (e.g. benzothiophenyl, indolyl), and includes possible N-oxides. The heteroaryl group may optionally include 1 to 4 substituents such as any of the substituents for alkyl. Examples of heteroaryl groups include the following:



and the like.

The term "cycloheteroalkylalkyl" as used herein alone or as part of another group refers to

cycloheteroalkyl groups as defined above linked through a C atom or heteroatom to a $(CH_2)_p$ chain.

The term "heteroarylalkyl" or "heteroarylalkenyl" as used herein alone or as part of another group refers to a heteroaryl group as defined above linked through a C atom or heteroatom to a $-(CH_2)_p-$ chain, alkylene or alkenylene as defined above.

The term "polyhaloalkyl" or "perhaloalkyl" as used herein refers to an "alkyl" group as defined above which includes from 2 to 9, preferably from 2 to 5, halo substituents, such as F or Cl, preferably F, such as CF_3CH_2 , CF_3 or $CF_3CF_2CH_2$.

The term "polyhaloalkyloxy" as used herein refers to an "alkoxy" or "alkyloxy" group as defined above which includes from 2 to 9, preferably from 2 to 5, halo substituents, such as F or Cl, preferably F, such as CF_3CH_2O , CF_3O or $CF_3CF_2CH_2O$.

The compounds of formula I can be present as salts, in particular pharmaceutically acceptable salts. If the compounds of formula I have, for example, at least one basic center, they can form acid addition salts. These are formed, for example, with strong inorganic acids, such as mineral acids, for example sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid or a hydrohalic acid, with strong organic carboxylic acids, such as alkanecarboxylic acids of 1 to 4 carbon atoms which are unsubstituted or substituted, for example, by halogen, for example acetic acid, such as saturated or unsaturated dicarboxylic acids, for example oxalic, malonic, succinic, maleic, fumaric, phthalic or terephthalic acid, such as hydroxycarboxylic acids, for example ascorbic, glycolic, lactic, malic, tartaric or citric acid, such as amino acids, (for example aspartic or glutamic acid or lysine or arginine), or benzoic acid, or with organic sulfonic acids, such as (C_1-C_4) -alkyl- or aryl-sulfonic acids which are unsubstituted or substituted, for example by halogen, for example methane- or p-toluene-sulfonic acid. Corresponding acid addition

salts can also be formed having, if desired, an additionally present basic center. The compounds of formula I having at least one acid group (for example COOH) can also form salts with bases. Suitable salts with bases are, for example, metal salts, such as alkali metal or alkaline earth metal salts, for example sodium, potassium or magnesium salts, or salts with ammonia or an organic amine, such as morpholine, thiomorpholine, piperidine, pyrrolidine, a mono-, di- or tri-lower alkylamine, for example ethyl-, tert-butyl-, diethyl-, diisopropyl-, triethyl-, tributyl- or dimethyl-propylamine, or a mono-, di- or trihydroxy lower alkylamine, for example mono-, di- or triethanolamine. Corresponding internal salts may furthermore be formed. Salts which are unsuitable for pharmaceutical uses but which can be employed, for example, for the isolation or purification of free compounds I or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, are also included.

Preferred salts of the compounds of formula I include monohydrochloride, hydrogensulfate, methanesulfonate, phosphate, nitrate or maleate.

All stereoisomers of the compounds of the instant invention are contemplated, either in admixture or in pure or substantially pure form. The compounds of the present invention can have asymmetric centers at any of the carbon atoms including any one of the R substituents. Consequently, compounds of formula I can exist in enantiomeric or diastereomeric forms or in mixtures thereof. The processes for preparation can utilize racemates, enantiomers or diastereomers as starting materials. When diastereomeric or enantiomeric products are prepared, they can be separated by conventional methods for example, chromatographic or fractional crystallization.

It should be understood that the present invention includes prodrug forms of the compounds of formula I such as alkylesters of acids or any of the prodrugs for

guanidines disclosed in U.S. Application Serial No. 08/641,718, filed May 2, 1996, and in U.S. Patent No. 5,561,146 which are incorporated herein by reference.

The compounds of the instant invention may, for example, be in the free or hydrate form, and may be obtained by methods exemplified by the following descriptions.

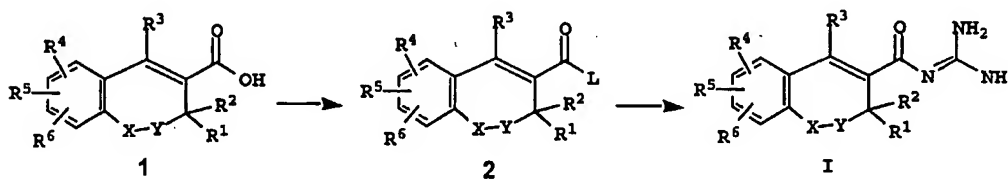
The compounds of formula I may be prepared by the preferred processes described in the following reaction schemes. Exemplary reagents and procedures for these reactions appear hereinafter and in the working Examples.

Compounds of formula I of the invention can be prepared from the corresponding carboxylic acids by using the sequence of steps outlined in Scheme 1 set out below.

Activation of carboxylic acid 1 with various activating reagents (e.g. 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole (CDI), thionyl chloride, oxalyl chloride, and the like) (employing a molar ratio of activating agent:acid 1 within the range from about 1:1 to about 10:1) in an organic solvent such as THF or methylene chloride, convert acids 1 to 2. Subsequent treatment of compounds of formula 2 with guanidine in DMF or THF (employing a molar ratio of guanidine:2 within the range from about 1:1 to about 20:1) gives compounds of the formula I.

The carboxylic acids of formula 1 can either be commercially available or they can be prepared by methods known in the art or via the routes shown in Schemes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

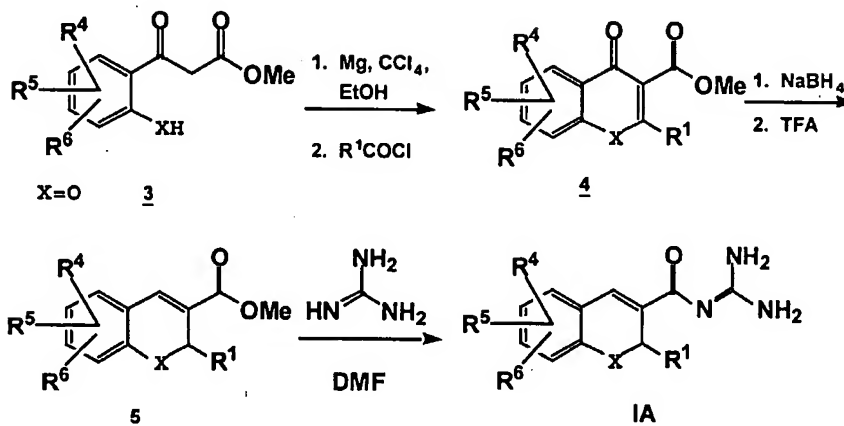
Scheme 1



(L = a leaving group such as halide, alkoxy, aryloxy or imidazolyl).

Compounds of formula IA of the invention where X is O, Y is a bond, and R² is H can be prepared as shown in Scheme 2.

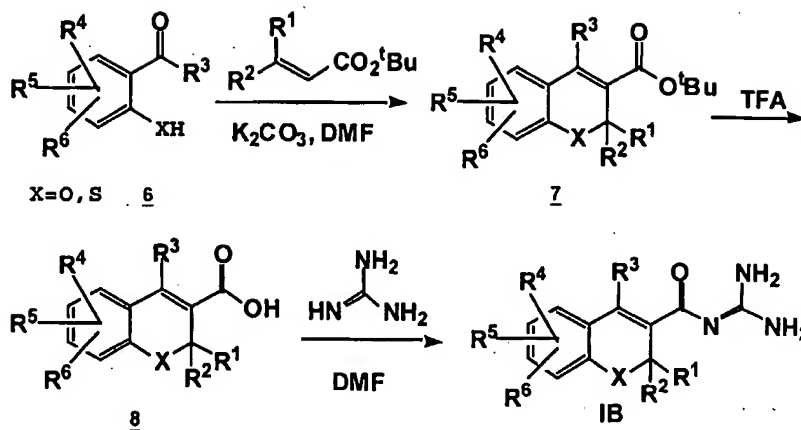
5 Scheme 2



The esters 3 used in this preparation are either commercially available or they can be prepared by methods known to those skilled in the art. Thus, condensation of esters 3 with the acid chlorides gives 4 which upon reduction and elimination yields esters 5. Treatment of esters 5 with guanidine in an appropriate solvent such as dimethylformamide gives the desired compounds IA of the invention.

Compounds of formula IB of the invention wherein X is O or S, Y is a bond and R² and R³ are other than H can be prepared as shown in Scheme 3.

20 Scheme 3

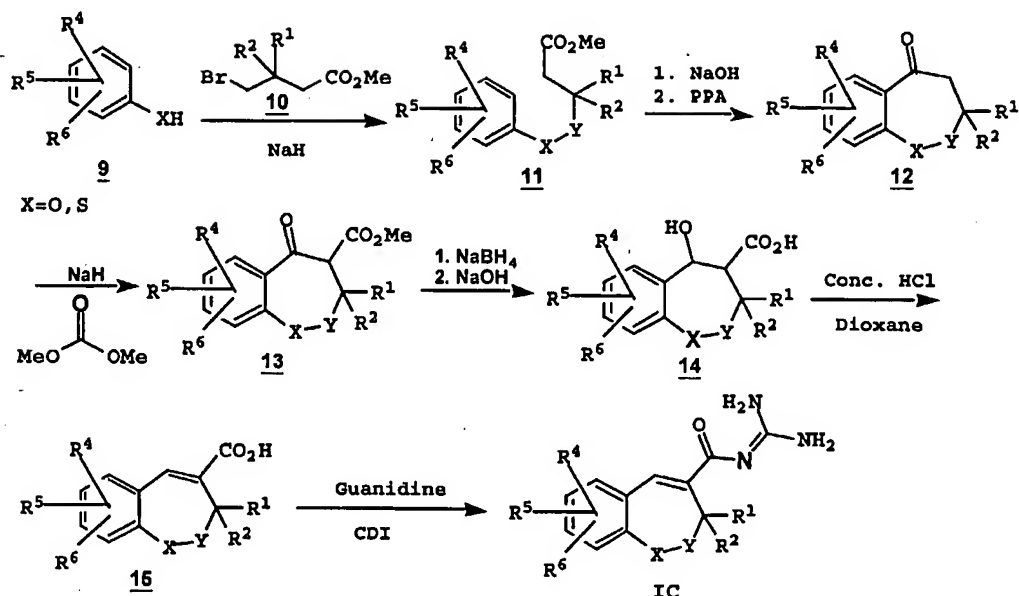


The starting aldehydes 6 are either commercially available or they can be prepared by methods well known to those skilled in the art. Compound 6 is treated with the appropriate acrylic acid ester in the presence of a base such as potassium carbonate to provide a compound of formula 7. Compound 7 is converted to the desired product IB of the invention by deprotection of the acid under appropriate conditions followed by coupling of the resulting acid 8 with guanidine (employing a molar ratio of guanidine:8 within the range from about 1:1 to about 20:1) utilizing a coupling agent such as 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole.

Compounds of formula IC of the invention wherein

$$\text{X=O or S, Y is } \begin{pmatrix} \text{R}^c \\ | \\ \text{C} \\ | \\ \text{R}^d \end{pmatrix}_n,$$
 can be prepared according to Scheme 4.

Scheme 4

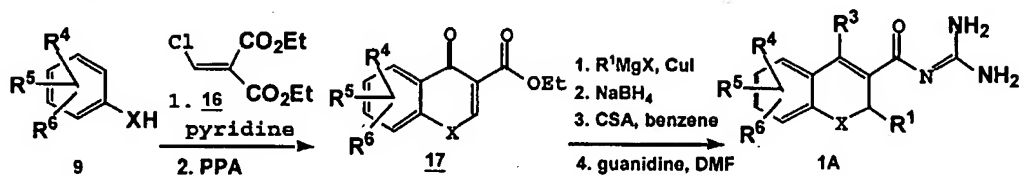


- 5 The reaction of 9 with 10 in the presence of a base (such as sodium hydride) gives compound of formula 11 which can be converted to the ketone 12 after hydrolysis of the ester and cyclization of the resulting acid. 12 can then be converted to 13 by the carbonylation of the
- 10 ketone with an agent such as dimethylcarbonate in the presence of a base such as sodium hydride. Compound 15 can be made from 13 by the reduction of the ketone with a
- 15 reducing agent such as sodium borohydride and hydrolysis of the ester to give 14 which upon treatment with a
- 20 strong acid such as hydrochloric acid yields 15. The desired compounds of formula 1C of the invention can then be obtained by reacting the acids 15 with guanidine as described in Scheme 2. Compounds of formula 9 are commercially available or they can be prepared by methods described in the literature.

Compounds of formula I of the invention where X is S can be oxidized to the corresponding sulfoxide or sulfone employing oxidizing agents known in the literature, such as m-chloroperbenzoic acid or oxone.

The compounds of formula IA of the invention where X=O or S, and Y is a bond can also be prepared as in Scheme 5.

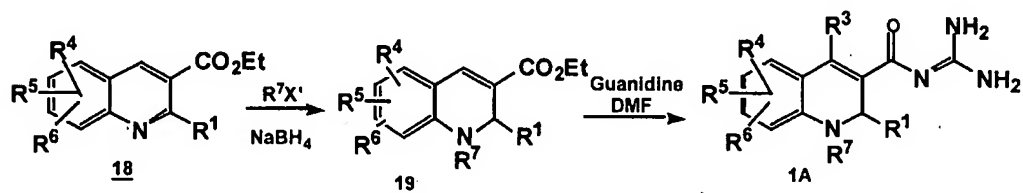
5 Scheme 5



The starting phenols or thiols **9** are either commercially available or they can be prepared by methods well known to those skilled in the art. Compound of formula **9** is treated with the diester **16** in the presence of a base such as pyridine. The product of this reaction is then treated with an acid such as polyphosphoric acid (PPA) to provide a compound of formula **17**. Compound **17** is converted to the desired product **1A** in a four step sequence by first treatment with an appropriate organometallic reagent R^1MgX , followed by reduction with a reducing agent such as sodium borohydride, treatment of this with an acid such as camphorsulfonic acid in a solvent such as benzene with the azeotropic removal of water followed by treatment of the product with guanidine in an appropriate solvent such as dimethylformamide.

The compounds of formula **1A** where $X=NR^7$, Y is a bond, and R^2 is H and R^1 is other than H, can be prepared as in Scheme 6.

Scheme 6



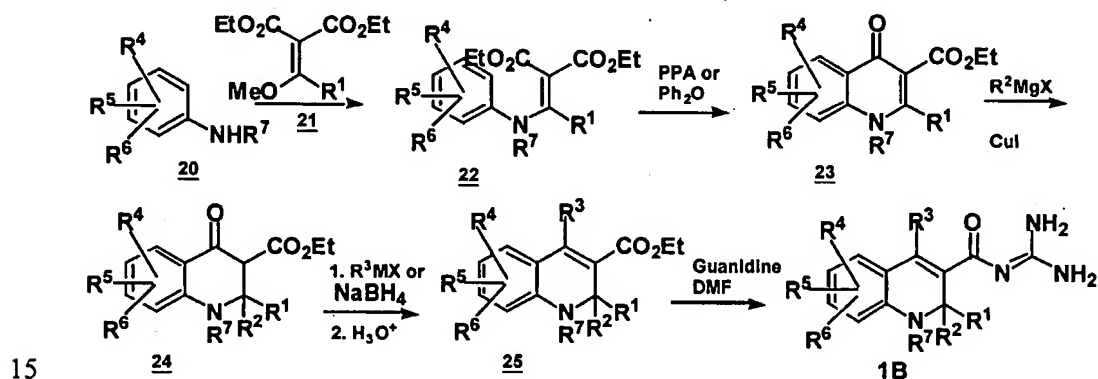
$X' = Cl \text{ or } Br$

30

The starting isoquinolines 18 are either commercially available or they can be prepared by methods well known to those skilled in the art. Compound of formula 18 is treated with an appropriate alkylating or acylating reagent R^7X' , followed by the treatment of a reducing agent such as sodium borohydride to give 19 which is then converted to 1A with guanidine in an appropriate solvent such as dimethylformamide.

The compounds of formula IB (where $X=NR^7$ and $R^1 \neq H$ and Y is a bond) may also be prepared as in Scheme 7.

Scheme 7



The starting anilines 20 are either commercially available or they can be prepared by methods well known to those skilled in the art. Compound of formula 20 can be treated with compounds of formula 21 to give 22. 22 may be cyclized to 23 using an appropriate reagent such as polyphosphoric acid or diphenylether. 23 may be further alkylated with an appropriate organometallic agent in the presence of a catalyst such as copper iodide to give 24. 24 may be treated with a reducing agent such as sodium borohydride followed by an acid such as hydrochloric acid to give 25 which is then converted to 1B with guanidine in an appropriate solvent such as dimethylformamide.

The compounds of formula I of the invention exhibit Na^+/H^+ exchange inhibitory activity, and hence, are useful for treating or preventing disorders caused by intracellular acidosis during myocardial ischemia, such as cardiac dysfunction, myocardial necrosis, arrhythmia, reperfusion injury, and the like which are observed in ischemic heart diseases (e.g., myocardial infarction and angina pectoris).

Thus, compounds of formula I of the invention may be used as antiischemic agents, i.e., for the treatment of ischemic conditions including acute and chronic ischemic conditions such as myocardial ischemia, cerebral ischemia, peripheral vascular diseases or disorders including lower limb ischemia peripheral atherosclerotic disease, tissue ischemia and intermittent claudication, LeRiches Syndrome and Raynaud's disease. Thus, a composition containing one (or a combination) of the compounds of this invention, may be administered to a species of mammal (e.g., humans, dogs or cats) suffering from an ischemic condition or any of the conditions set out above.

A single dose, or two to four divided daily doses, provided on a basis of about 0.001 to about 100 mg per kilogram of body weight per day, preferably about 0.1 to about 25 mg per kilogram of body weight per day is appropriate. The substance is preferably administered orally, but parenteral routes such as the subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous or intraperitoneal routes or any other suitable delivery system, such as intranasal or transdermal routes can also be employed.

As a result of the Na^+/H^+ exchange inhibiting and antiischemic activity of the compounds of this invention, these compounds are also useful in the treatment of cardiovascular disorders. For example, compounds of the present invention are useful as therapy for congestive heart failure, intermittent claudication and therapy for

hypertension, as anti-anginal agents, as antifibrillatory agents, and in limiting myocardial infarction.

Compounds of the present invention are additionally expected to be useful in the treatment of cerebral
5 ischemia (e.g., stroke).

As a result of the Na/H exchange inhibiting activity, the compounds of this invention can also be used for the treatment of diseases associated with proliferation of smooth muscle cells, mesangial cells,
10 and fibroblasts. Such diseases include restenosis after angioplasty, renal fibrosis, atherosclerosis, hepatic fibrosis, prostate hypertrophy, pulmonary fibrosis and glomerular nephrosclerosis.

Other uses for compounds of this invention which
15 inhibit Na/H exchange and ischemia include treatments for diseases such as cardiac hypertrophy, ischemic/reperfusion injury associated with organ transplantation, and other surgical procedures such as percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA).

20 Due to their Na/H exchange inhibiting and antiischemic properties, compounds of this invention can also be used for CNS disorders associated with cerebral ischemia such as cerebral infarction, cerebral edema and like. Additionally, they can be used for ischemia and
25 ischemia-reperfusion injury resulting from shock and trauma.

The compounds of the invention are also anti-thrombotic agents and antiproliferative agents and are also useful in treating renal disease.

30 The compounds of the invention are also dual inhibitors of NHE-1 and NHE-3 and thus can be used as cardioprotectants for the treatment of heart disease, whilst also improving renal function by protecting against renal damage, or reversing hypertension by a
35 direct modulation of sodium resorption in the kidney. As dual inhibitors, the compounds of the invention are also useful in a combination of therapies, for example,

hypertension in patients with acute coronary syndromes, MI, recovery from MI and chronic stable angina. They are also useful for heart failure when an anti-hypertensive or diuretic agent is required for treatment.

5 Compounds of this invention can be additionally used for the treatment of diabetes mellitus and other diabetic complications and for lowering serum lipids such as lowering LDL-cholesterol.

10 The compounds of this invention can also be formulated in combination with a diuretic such as chlorothiazide, hydrochlorothiazide, flumethiazide, hydroflumethiazide, bendroflumethiazide, methylchlorthiazide, trichloromethiazide, polythiazide or benzthiazide as well as ethacrynic acid tricrynafen,
15 chlorthalidone, furosemide, musolimine, bumetanide, triamterene, amiloride and spironolactone and salts of such compounds, angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors such as captopril, zofenopril, fosinopril, enalapril, ceranopril, cilazopril, delapril, pentopril, quinapril,
20 ramipril, lisinopril, and salts of such compounds, thrombolytic agents such as tissue plasminogen activator (tPA), recombinant tPA, streptokinase, urokinase, prourokinase, and anisoylated plasminogen streptokinase activator complex (APSAC, Eminase, Beecham Laboratories),
25 or calcium channel blocking agents such as verapamil, nifedipine or diltiazem. Such combination products if formulated as a fixed dose employ the compounds of this invention within the dose range described above and the other pharmaceutically active agent within its approved
30 dose range.

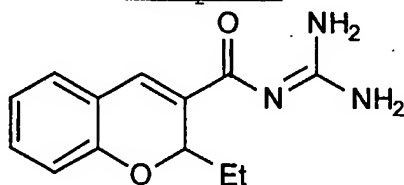
 The compounds of formula I, and combinations thereof, can be formulated, as described above, in compositions such as tablets, capsules or elixirs for oral administration, in sterile solutions or suspensions
35 for parenteral administration, and may also be administered via transdermal patch or nasal inhalation solutions. About 10 to about 500 milligrams of a

compound of formula I is compounded with physiologically acceptable vehicle, carrier, excipient, binder, preservative, stabilizer, flavor, etc., in a unit dosage form as called for by accepted pharmaceutical practice.

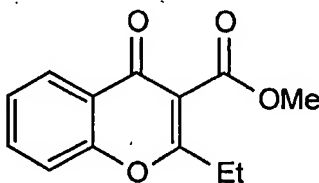
- 5 The amount of active substance in these compositions or preparations is such that a suitable dosage in the range indicated is obtained.

The following examples and preparations describe the manner and process of making and using the invention and are of preferred embodiments of the invention. It should be understood that there may be other embodiments which fall within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the claims appended hereto.

15

Example 1

A.

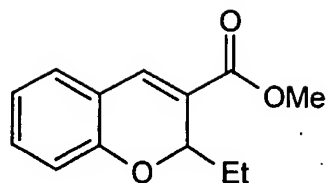


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- A solution containing methyl salicylacetate (1.55 g, 8.0 mmol), magnesium (0.19 g, 8.0 mg-atom), and CCl₄ (10 drops) in EtOH (50 mL) was heated at 50-55°C until all of the magnesium dissolved (6 h). The solvent was then removed at reduced pressure and a solution of propionyl chloride (170 mg, 1.84 mmol) in benzene (100 mL) was added. This solution was heated at reflux for 6 h, cooled to rt, treated with 80 mL of 10% aqueous acetic acid, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. Flash chromatography of the crude residue remaining after

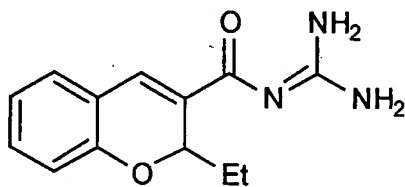
concentration at reduced pressure gave 1.1 g of the desired compound (59% yield); MS 233 (M + 1).

B.



A solution of Part A intermediate (500 mg) in MeOH
5 was treated with NaBH₄ portionwise until none of the
starting compound could be detected by TLC. The reaction
was diluted with ether, washed with 1 N HCl and brine,
dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated at reduced pressure. The
crude residue was dissolved in 5 mL of TFA and stirred at
10 rt for 2 h. Removal of the TFA at reduced pressure
followed by flash chromatography on silica gel gave the
desired product (205 mg, 46% yield); MS 219 (M + 1).

C.

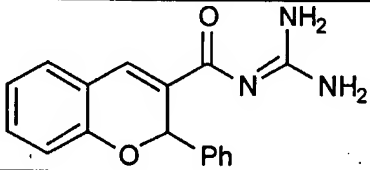
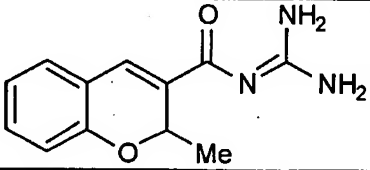
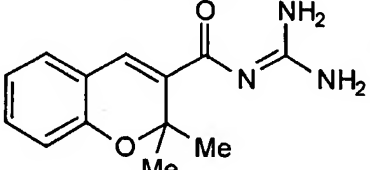
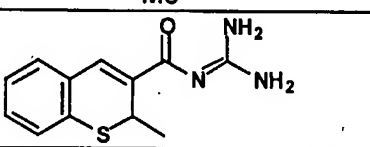


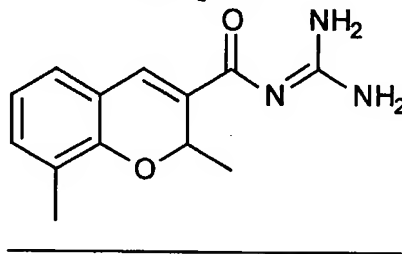
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Intermediate from Part B (122 mg, 0.59 mmol) was
taken up in dimethylformamide (5 mL) and treated with 5
eq of guanidine (180 mg, 3 mmol). The solution was
20 stirred at rt overnight, concentrated at reduced
pressure, and purified by preparative HPLC to yield the
desired product as the trifluoroacetic acid salt.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) 8.73 (br s, 2), 8.41 (br s, 2),
25 7.66 (s, 1), 7.36 (dd, 1, J=8.1, 7.3), 7.32 (d, 1,
J=7.5), 7.12 (s, 1), 7.02 (dd, 1, J=7.5, 7.3), 6.95 (d,
1, J=8.1), 5.10 (dd, 1, J=9.2, 3.7), 1.65 (m, 1), 1.56
(m, 1), 0.93 (t, 3, J=7.3); MS 246 (M + 1).

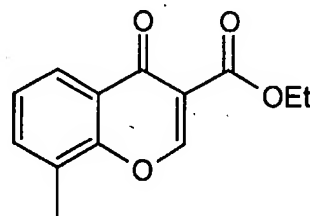
30 Examples 2 - 5 were prepared following the method
described in Example 1.

Example	Structure	Characterization (MS)
2		(M+H) ⁺ 294
3		(M+H) ⁺ 232
4		(M+H) ⁺ 246
5		(M+H) ⁺ 248

Example 6

5

A.

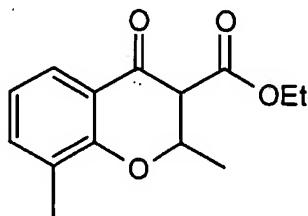


O-Cresol (1.08 g, 10.0 mmol) was treated with
 diethyl (chloromethylene)malonate (1.03 g, 5.0 mmol) in
 10 pyridine (0.6 mL) at rt for 12 h. The solution was
 diluted with ether, washed with 1 N HCl, 1 M NaOH, and
 brine, dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated under reduced

pressure to yield 1.4 g (100%) of the coupled adduct. A polyphosphoric acid ring closure was carried out on the crude material as described in the literature (Ref: Hormi, O. E., Moisio, M. R., Sund, B. C. *J. Org. Chem.*

5 1987, 52, 5272.) to yield 470 mg (36%) of the desired product after purification by flash chromatography on silica gel.

B.

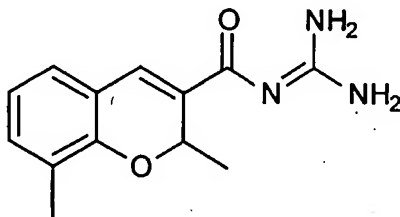


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A solution of Part A intermediate (430 mg, 1.97 mmol) and CuI (111 mg) in 40 mL of THF was treated with MeMgBr (1.0 mL of 3.0 M in ether) at -78°C. The solution
15 was stirred at that temperature for 1.5 h and quenched by the addition of saturated NH₄Cl. Standard aqueous workup and purification by flash chromatography on silica gel gave 373 mg (86%) of the desired product.

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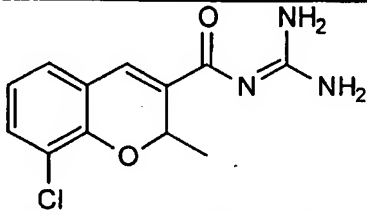
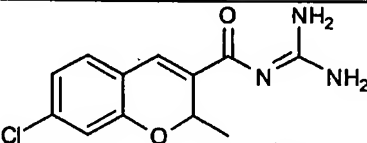
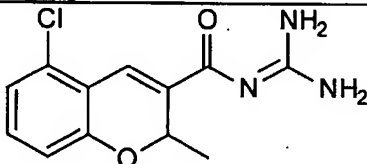
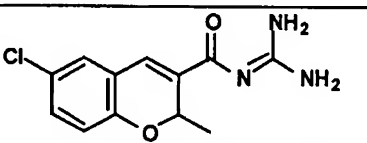
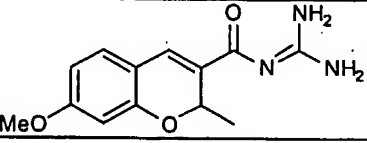
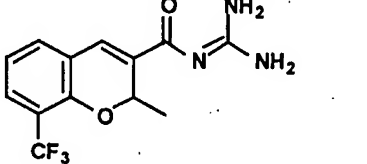
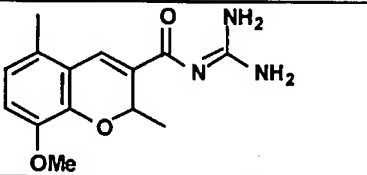
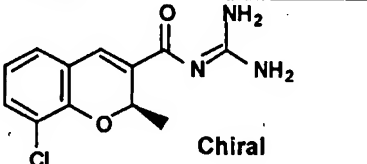
C.

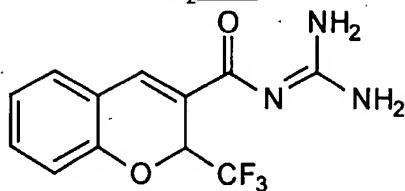


Sequential reduction, acid induced dehydration, and acyl guanidine formation were carried out on Part B
25 intermediate in a similar manner to that described for Example 1 in Parts B and C.

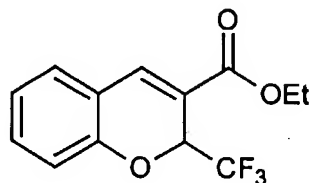
Examples 7 - 14 were prepared following the method described in Example 5.

30

Example	Structure	Characterization (MS)
7		(M+H) ⁺ 266
8		(M+H) ⁺ 266
9		(M+H) ⁺ 266
10		(M+H) ⁺ 266
11		(M+H) ⁺ 262
12		(M+H) ⁺ 300
13		(M+H) ⁺ 276
14		(M+H) ⁺ 266

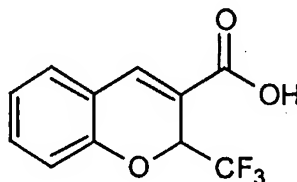
Example 15

5 A.



These compounds were synthesized following
procedures reported in the literature (Ref: WO 9847890
10 A1).

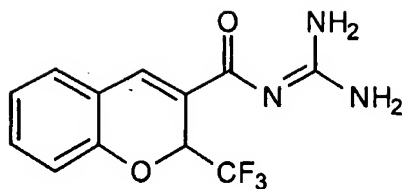
B.



15 A solution of Part A intermediate (0.38 g) in MeOH
(9 mL) and water (1 mL) was treated with lithium
hydroxide monohydrate (0.2 g) and the reaction mixture
was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. It was
then diluted with water and extracted with diethyl ether.
20 The aqueous layer was separated and acidified with conc.
hydrochloric acid and extracted with dichlormethane. The
organic layer was separated washed with water and brine
and concentrated to give the desired compound (0.3 g).
This was used without further purification.

25

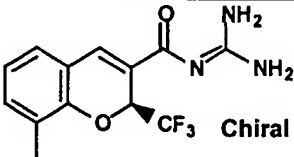
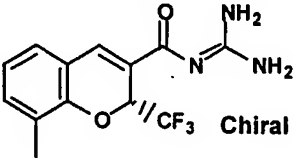
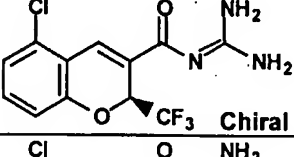
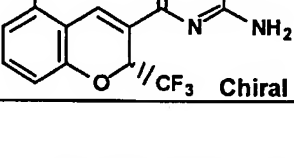
C.



Intermediate from Part B (50 mg) was taken up in dimethylformamide (1.5 mL) and treated with carbonyl diimidazole (50 mg). After stirring for 2 h at ambient temperature the reaction mixture was treated with excess guanidine carbonate and the reaction mixture was stirred overnight. It was then diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was separated, concentrated and the crude mixture was purified on a preparative HPLC system using MeOH/Water/TFA as eluent to give the desired product as the TFA salt (56 mg).

Examples 16 - 22 were prepared following the method described in Example 15.

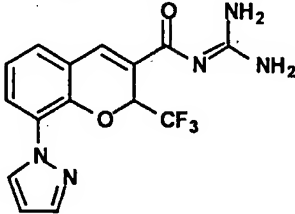
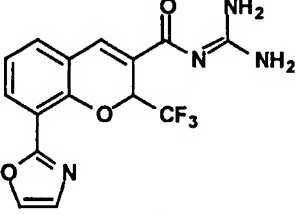
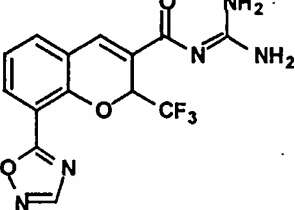
Example	Structure	Characterization (MS)
16		(M+H) +294
17		(M+H) +316
18		(M+H) +320

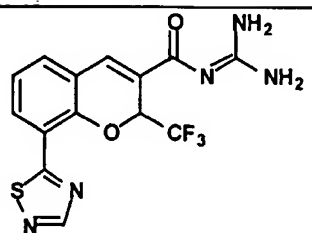
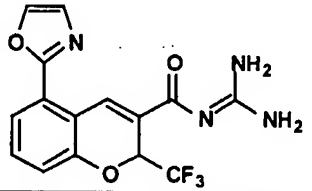
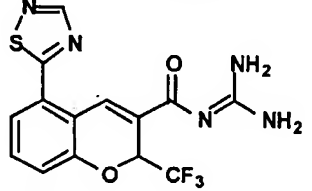
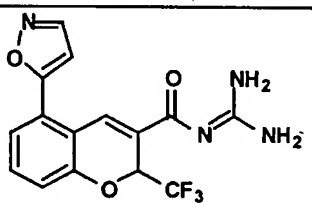
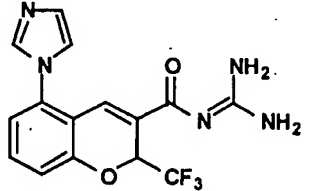
19	 Chiral	(M+H) ⁺ 294
20	 Chiral	(M+H) ⁺ 294
21	 Chiral	(M+H) ⁺ 320
22	 Chiral	(M+H) ⁺ 320

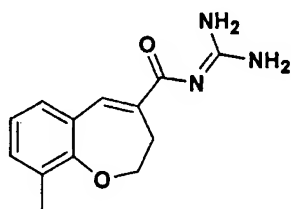
Examples 23 to 30

The following compounds may be prepared employing procedures set out hereinbefore.

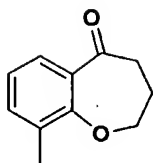
5

23	
24	
25	

26	
27	
28	
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30	

Example 31

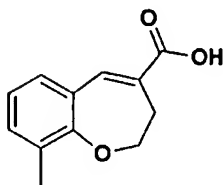
5 A.



A solution containing o-cresol (1.3 g, 12 mmol) and NaH (333 mg, 13.9 mmol) in 5 mL of DMF was stirred for 10 min at rt and then methyl 4-bromobutyrate (1.5 g, 8.3 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred for another 18 h, diluted with ethyl ether, and washed with 1N HCl. The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The crude residue was taken up in 20 mL of MeOH and treated with 50 mL of 1N NaOH. After stirring at rt for 1 h, the solution was diluted with water, acidified with 1N HCl, and extracted with EtOAc. The organic extracts were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. This crude material was treated with 20 g of PPA and heated to 85 C for 2.5 h. After cooling to rt, the mixture was diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with 1N HCl, dried (MgSO_4), filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield 900 mg of the crude product.

20

B.

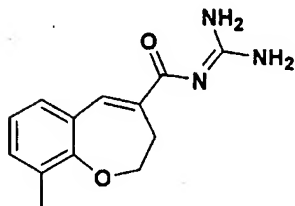


The crude material from part A was added to a solution of NaH (240 mg, 2 eq) in dimethyl carbonate (20 mL) and heated at 90 C for 5 h. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc and washed with 1N HCl. The organic layer was concentrated and treated with 50 mL of 1N NaOH in 50 mL of MeOH. After 1 h at rt, the solution was diluted with water, acidified with 1N HCl, and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude material was taken up in 20 mL of dioxane, treated with 10 mL of conc. HCl, and refluxed for 18 h. The

solution was cooled, diluted with water, and extracted with EtOAc. The organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield 370 mg of the desired acid.

5

C.

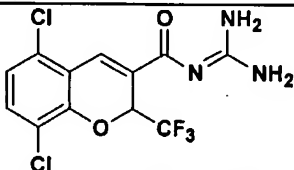
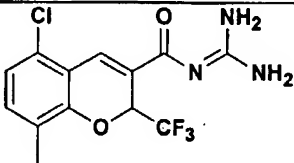
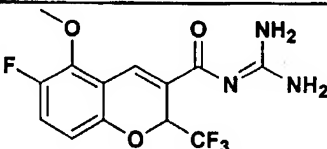
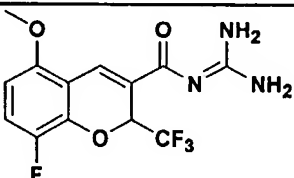
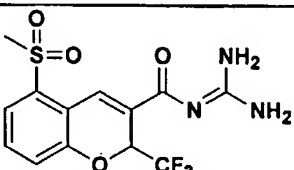
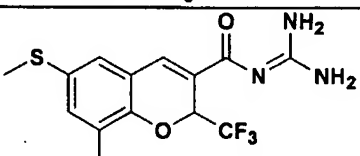
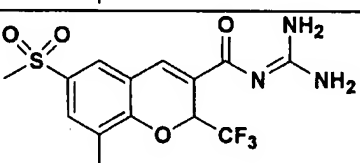


Conversion of the acid to the acyl guanidine was carried out in a similar manner to that described for example 15 in Part C to yield the title compound. $(\text{M}+\text{H})^+ 246$.

Examples 32 - 34 were prepared following the method described in Example 31.

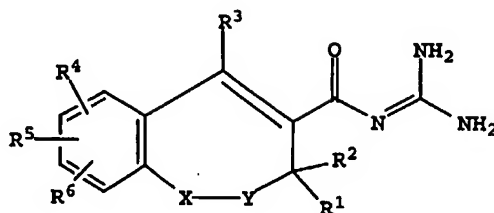
Example	Structure	Characterization (MS)
32		$(\text{M}+\text{H})^+ 232$
33		$(\text{M}+\text{H})^+ 246$
34		$(\text{M}+\text{H})^+ 246$

Examples 35 - 41 were prepared following the method described in Example 15.

Example	Structure	Characterization (MS)
35		(M+H) ⁺ 355
36		(M+H) ⁺ 334
37		(M+H) ⁺ 334
38		(M+H) ⁺ 334
39		(M+H) ⁺ 364
40		(M+H) ⁺ 346
41		(M+H) ⁺ 378

What is Claimed is:

1. A compound having the structure



5 wherein

- R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and are independently selected from H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, (alkyl or aryl)₃Si (where each alkyl or aryl group is independent), cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl, arylalkyl, aryloxy, cycloheteroalkyl, cycloheteroalkylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, arylthio, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, thio, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, heteroarylthio, heteroarylsulfinyl, heteroarylsulfonyl, halogen, haloalkyl, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkylaminocarbonyl, arylaminocarbonyl, heteroarylaminocarbonyl, acyl, carboxy, aminocarbonyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, heteroarylcarbonyl, cyano, tetrazolyl, imidazole, oxazole or triazole, $-PO(R^8)$ (R^9), $S(O)_2R^8$, R^9 (where R^8 and R^9 are the same or different and are independently hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, alkoxy, aryloxy, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heteroaryloxy, heteroarylalkoxy, cycloheteroalkyl, cycloheteroalkylalkyl, cycloheteroalkoxy, or cycloheteroalkylalkoxy);

with the proviso that when

R^3 is H; and

R^4 is H; and

- R^5 and R^6 are independently H, halogen, alkyl, alkoxy, nitro, amino, aryl, cycloheteroalkyl or heteroaryl;

at least one of R^1 and R^2 is other than H;

and where R¹ and R² may optionally be joined together to form a non-aromatic substituted or unsubstituted carbocyclic ring, a cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl ring, or a cycloheteroalkyl ring, which ring
 5 contains 3 to 8 members;

X is a bond, O, S, SO, SO₂, CO, $\begin{pmatrix} R^a \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ R^b \end{pmatrix}_n$ or NR⁷
 (wherein R⁷ is H, lower alkyl, alkanoyl, or -SO₂alkyl);

Y is a bond, O, S, SO, SO₂, CO, $\begin{pmatrix} R^c \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ R^d \end{pmatrix}_{n'}$ or NR^{7'}
 (wherein R^{7'} is H, lower alkyl, alkanoyl, or SO₂alkyl);

10 n is an integer from 1 to 4;

n' is an integer from 1 to 4;

with the proviso that at least one of X and Y is other than a bond;

15 R^a, R^b, R^c and R^d may be the same or different and are any of the groups set out under the definition of R¹ and R², and may be the same as or different from R¹ or R²; where n is greater than 1 and/or n' is greater than 1,

then in the repeating $\begin{pmatrix} R^a \\ | \\ -C- \\ | \\ R^b \end{pmatrix}$ and/or $\begin{pmatrix} R^c \\ | \\ -C- \\ | \\ R^d \end{pmatrix}$ groups, R^a and R^b
 20 in repeating groups may be the same or different, and R^c and R^d in repeating groups may be the same or different;

R³, R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are the same or different and are selected from H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, (alkyl or aryl)₃Si (where each
 25 alkyl or aryl group is independent), cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl, arylalkyl, aryloxy, cycloheteroalkyl, cycloheteroalkylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, arylthio, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, thio, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, heteroarylthio,
 30 heteroarylsulfinyl, heteroarylsulfonyl, halogen, haloalkyl, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, heteroarylaminoacarbonyl, acyl, carboxy, aminocarbonyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, arylcarbonyl,

- heteroarylcarbonyl, cyano, tetrazolyl, imidazole, oxazole or triazole, $-\text{PO}(\text{R}^{12})(\text{R}^{13})$, $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{R}^{12}$, R^{13} (where R^{12} and R^{13} are the same or different and are independently hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, alkoxy, aryloxy, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl,
- 5 heteroarylalkyl, heteroaryloxy, heteroarylalkoxy, cycloheteroalkyl, cycloheteroalkylalkyl, cycloheteroalkoxy, or cycloheteroalkylalkoxy), amino, alkylamino, alkenylamino, alkynylamino, arylalkylamino, arylamino, heteroarylamino, thio, alkylsulfonylamino,
- 10 alkenylsulfonylamino, alkynylsulfonylamino, arylsulfonylamino, heteroarylsulfonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyl, arylaminocarbonyl, heteroarylaminocarbonyl, hydroxy, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkylcarbonylamino, arylcarbonyloxy, arylcarbonylamino,
- 15 heteroarylcarbonyloxy, heteroarylcarbonylamino, nitro, alkenylcarbonylamino, alkynylcarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonylamino, alkenylaminocarbonylamino, alkynylaminocarbonylamino, arylaminocarbonylamino, heteroarylaminocarbonylamino, alkoxycarbonylamino,
- 20 alkenyloxycarbonylamino, alkynyloxycarbonylamino, aryloxycarbonylamino, heteroaryloxycarbonylamino, aminocarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, 1,1-(alkoxyl or aryloxy)₂alkyl (where the two aryl or alkyl substituents can be independently defined, or linked to
- 25 one another to form a ring, such as 1,3-dioxane or 1,3-dioxolane), $-\text{NR}^{10}(\text{C}=\text{NR}^{11})\text{alkyl}$, $-\text{NR}^{10}(\text{C}=\text{NR}^{11})\text{alkenyl}$, $-\text{NR}^{10}(\text{C}=\text{NR}^{11})\text{alkynyl}$, $-\text{NR}^{10}(\text{C}=\text{NR}^{11})\text{heteroaryl}$, or $-\text{NR}^{10}(\text{C}=\text{NCN})\text{-amino}$;
- 30 where R^{10} and R^{11} are the same or different and are independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, haloaryl, aryl, alkoxy, aryloxy, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, or cycloheteroalkyl,
- and optionally any two adjacent R^4 , R^5 and R^6 groups
- 35 can be joined together to form a non-aromatic substituted or unsubstituted carbocyclic ring, or a cycloheteroalkyl ring or a heteroaryl ring;

including pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, prodrug esters thereof, and all stereoisomers thereof.

2. The compound as defined in Claim 1 wherein Y is
5 a bond.

3. The compound as defined in Claim 1 wherein X is O or S and Y is a bond.

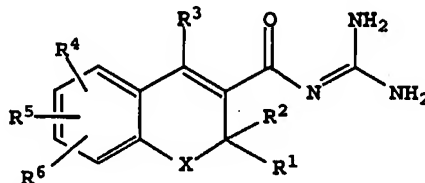
4. The compound is defined in Claim 1 wherein R¹
and R² are the same or different and are independently
10 selected from hydrogen, lower alkyl, perhaloalkyl,
halogen, lower alkoxy or aryl, at least one of R¹ and R²
being other than hydrogen.

5. The compound as defined in Claim 1 wherein R³
is H.

15 6. The compound as defined in Claim 1 wherein R⁴,
R⁵ and R⁶ are the same or different and are independently
selected from H, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, aryl,
perhaloalkyl or halogen.

7. The compound as defined in Claim 1 wherein n is
20 1, X is O, Y is a bond, R¹ and R² are the same or
different and are independently selected from hydrogen,
lower alkyl or perhaloalkyl, at least one of R¹ and R²
being other than hydrogen; R³ is H, and R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ are
the same or different and are independently selected from
25 H, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy or halogen.

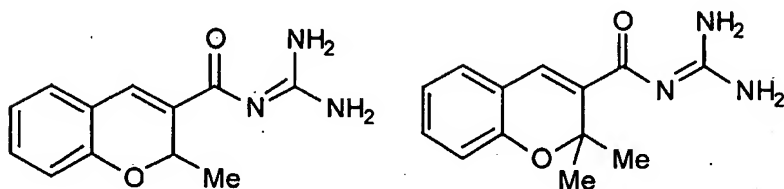
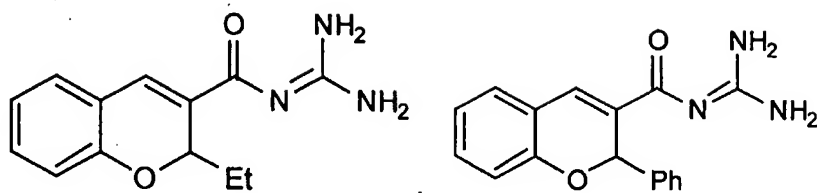
8. The compound as defined in Claim 1 which has
the structure



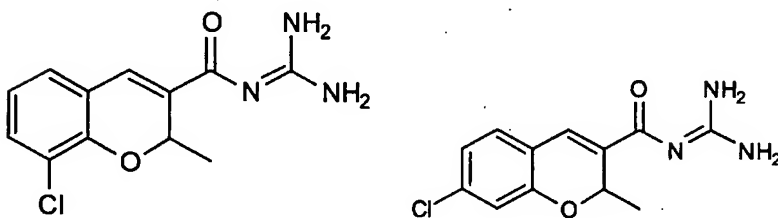
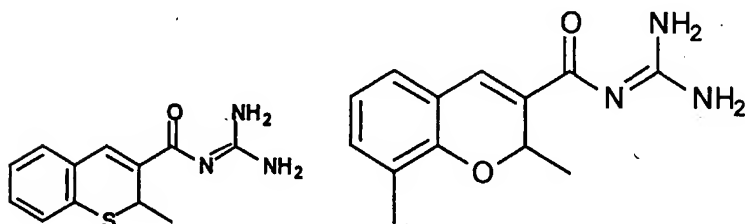
and X is O, S, SO, SO₂ or NR⁷.

30 9. The compound as defined in Claim 8 wherein X is
O, either R¹ or R² are independently hydrogen, aryl,
perhaloalkyl, or lower alkyl, at least one of R¹ and R²
being other than hydrogen, and R³ is hydrogen.

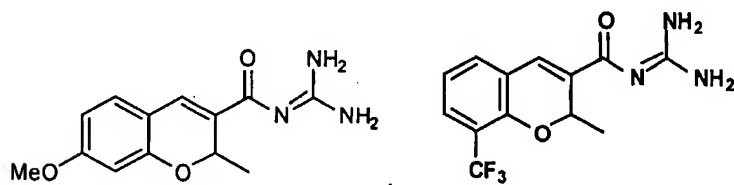
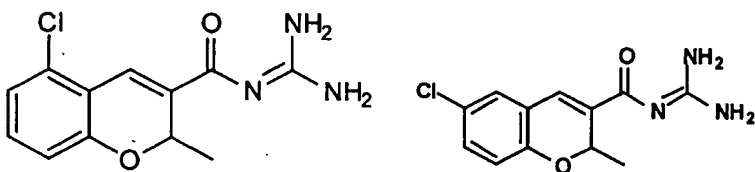
10. The compound as defined in Claim 1 which is

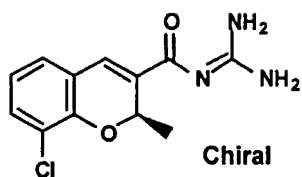
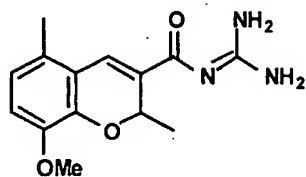


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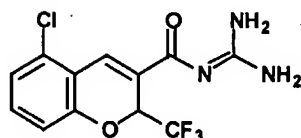
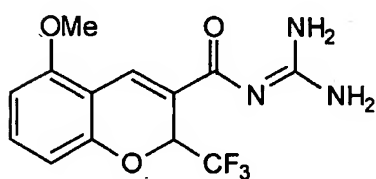
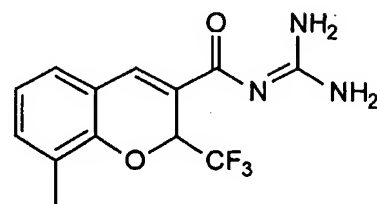
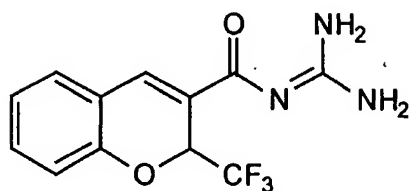


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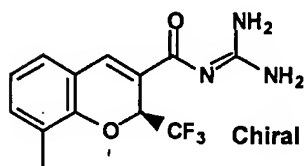




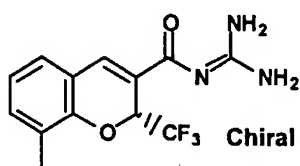
Chiral



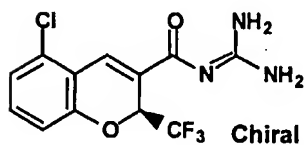
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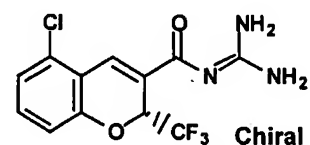
Chiral



Chiral



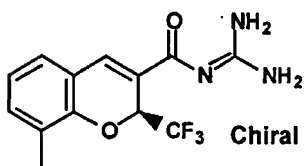
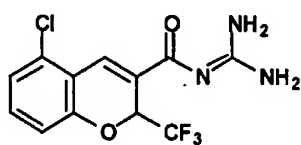
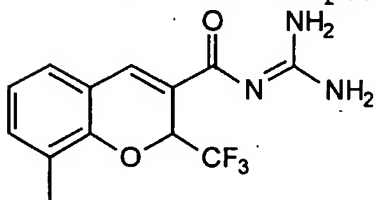
Chiral



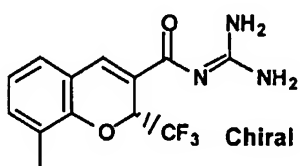
Chiral

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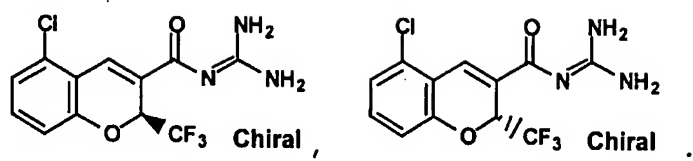
11. The compound as defined in Claim 1 which is



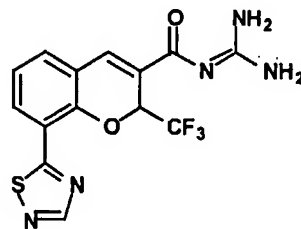
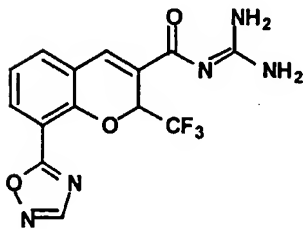
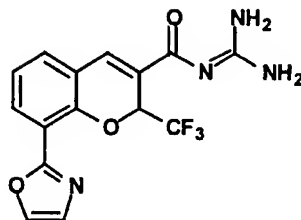
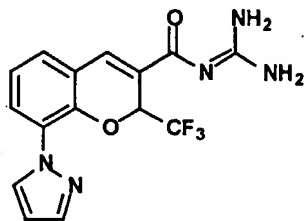
Chiral



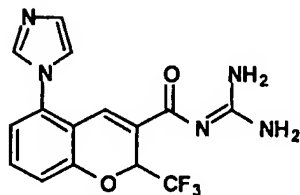
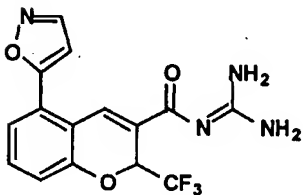
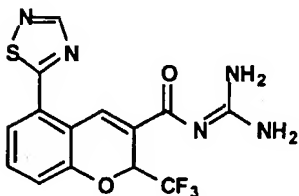
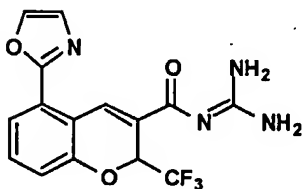
Chiral



12. The compound as defined in Claim 1 which is

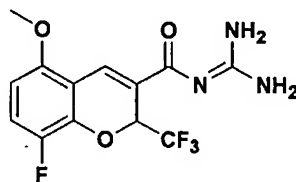
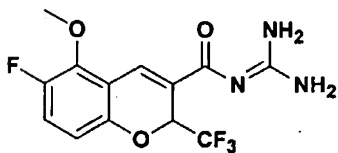
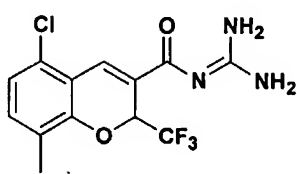
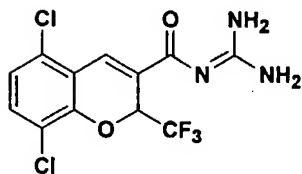


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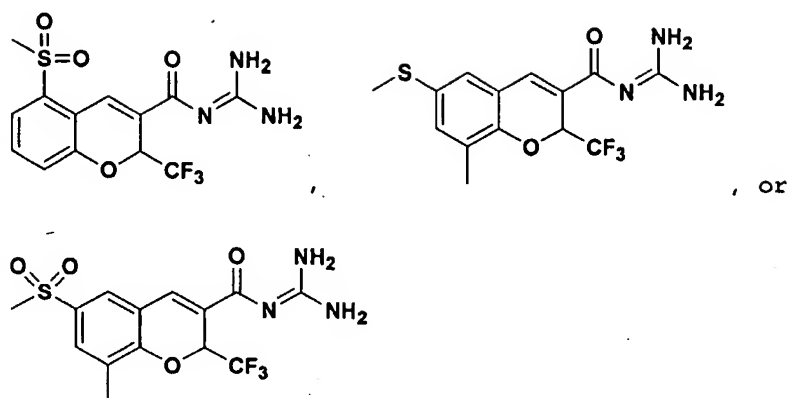


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13. The compound as defined in Claim 1 which is



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5 14. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound as defined in Claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.

10 15. A method for preventing or treating disorders caused by intracellular acidosis during myocardial ischemia, hypertension, angina pectoris, cardiac arrhythmia, reperfusion injury, myocardial necrosis, cardiac dysfunction, LDL-cholesterol, renal disease or heart failure, which comprises administering to a mammalian species in need of treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as defined in Claim 1.

15 16. A method for preventing or treating myocardial ischemia, which comprises administering to a mammalian species in need of treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as defined in Claim 1.

20 17. A method for preventing or treating an ischemic condition, which comprises administering to a mammalian species in need of treatment a therapeutically effective amount of an antiischemic agent which is a compound as defined in Claim 1.

25 18. A method for preventing or treating a peripheral vascular disorder, which comprises administering to a mammalian species in need of treatment a therapeutically effective amount of an antiischemic agent which is a compound as defined in Claim 1.

30 19. A method for preventing or treating lower limb ischemia, which comprises administering to a mammalian

species in need of treatment a therapeutically effective amount of an antiischemic agent which is a compound as defined in Claim 1.

20. The method as defined in Claim 17 wherein the
5 peripheral vascular disorder is an ischemic condition.

21. The method as defined in Claim 16 wherein the ischemic condition is lower limb ischemia.

22. The method as defined in Claim 16 wherein the ischemic condition is peripheral atherosclerotic disease.

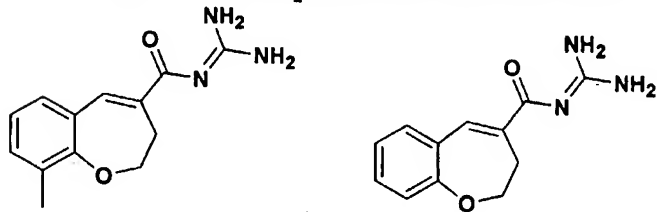
10 23. The method as defined in Claim 19 wherein the peripheral atherosclerotic disease involves intermittent claudication.

24. The method as defined in Claim 17 wherein the
15 peripheral vascular disorder is Raynaud's disease or LeRiches Syndrome.

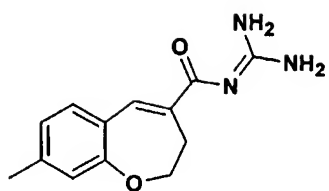
25. A method for the relief of symptoms of pain, paresthesia or discomfort in the lower limb and gluteal regions produced by arterial insufficiency where symptoms are initiated or worsened with ambulation, which
20 comprises administering to a mammalian species in need of treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as defined in Claim 1.

26. A method for preventing or treating
intermittent claudication, which comprises administering
25 to a patient in need of treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as defined in Claim 1.

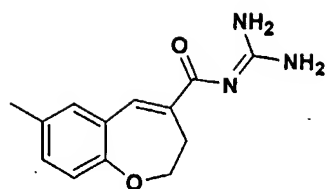
27. A compound selected from



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, and



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US00/10434

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : Please See Extra Sheet.

US CL : Please See Extra Sheet.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols).

U.S. : 514/363, 364, 375, 378, 397, 406; 548/128, 131, 247, 300.1, 312.1, 364.7; 549/47, 355, 405

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
CAS ONLINE**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X - A	WO 98/55475 A1 (FUJISAWA PHARMACEUTICAL CO.) 10 December 1988. See the entire document especially the abstract and pages 1-11, line 24.	1-17, 20, 22-23, 25, 27 ----- 18-19, 21, 24, 26
X,P --- A,P	WO 99/55690 A1 (FUJISAWA PHARMACEUTICAL CO.) 04 November 1999. See the entire document especially the abstract and pages 1-11, line 27.	1-17, 20, 22-23, 25, 27 ----- 18-19, 24, 26

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

Special categories of cited documents:	
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
B earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	*A* document member of the same patent family
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

29 JUNE 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

30 AUG 2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
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Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US00/10434

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

IPC (7):

A61K 31/422, 31/433, 31/4155, 31/4178; C07D 261/06, 271/107, 285/12, 311/66, 313/08, 333/56, 333/58, 413/04, 417/04

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

US CL :

514/363, 364, 375, 378, 397, 406; 548/128, 131, 247, 300.1, 312.1, 364.7; 549/47, 355, 405